

## Business Notices.

**IS HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATED?**—We cannot say whether the Ferry is evacuated or not; but we know that it is not. It is a fact that the Ferry is not evacuated. It is a fact that the Ferry is not evacuated. It is a fact that the Ferry is not evacuated.

**Ladies, if you wish handsome GAITER BOOTS** for yourselves and children, go to **WILLIAMS & CO.** No. 267 Canal-st.

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**MILITARY SHOULDER-BRACE AND ARMOURED SUPPORTER.** A new and superior article at **MARSH & CO.'S** TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., at Horse House.

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## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

## The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamer North Star will leave to-day at 12 o'clock. The mails close at 10 o'clock, a.m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the counter.

We learn that Maj.-Gen. Dix has received orders to proceed to Washington on Monday. His headquarters, at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, were vacated yesterday.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that the pickets of Gen. Schenck are within sight of those of the enemy. It is encouraging to learn that Gen. Schenck has picked out all.

Gov. Jackson is said to have fled to Arkansas. The defeat of the rebel State troops at Booneville is fully confirmed, though the official statement of the killed and prisoners is not yet received.

The Texan troops, numbering 489 men, now at Fort Hamilton, in consequence of their anomalous position—having pledged themselves not to take up arms against the Confederate States—have petitioned the War Department for a discharge. These men are in a destitute condition, having no blankets, and many of them have received no pay for fourteen months.

The Democratic Editors of this State are summoned to meet in this city on Thursday of next week. We believe this call is dictated by party magnates who have entered into a secret understanding with emissaries from the rebel chiefs to crowd the Government into a discreditable Peace, and that the cooperation of the Country Press is needed to give effect to the arrangement. How docile the subjects may prove, we shall see hereafter.

The 24 Rhode Island Artillery, over 1,200 strong, passed through here yesterday, with Gov. Sprague, for Washington. The 24 New-Hampshire Regiment will be here this morning, for the same destination, and will leave with the 29th New-York Volunteers, and probably one or two other regiments, this afternoon. For a week to come, the troops available hereabouts will be hurried forward, extraordinary provision for their prompt equipment and dispatch having been made by the authorities.

We call attention to the letter of our Washington correspondent, which will be found on another page of this paper. He tells the Administration some serious truths, which they would do well not only to pay heed to, but to act upon; and he informs the country that even in the present momentous crisis "very great asses" are being made officers, and very great knaves "receive commissions in civil life." He might also have added that proved traitors are kept in office as representatives of the United States abroad.

This has been commencing week at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J. On Monday the President, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, delivered the Baccalaureate address, saying that the question now was, "not between the North and South, not between the President and any citizen who might differ with him in his politics or be disposed to object to some of his actions, but between Slavery and Anti-Slavery, but between government and lawlessness, between order and anarchy, between well-regulated institutions and chaos; and exclaiming: "Go forth, then, young gentlemen, with this spirit, reverencing the majesty of law, and when your country demands it, lay on her altars your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors." On Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. J. N. Wyckoff delivered the oration before the Alumni Association of the Theological Seminary. Yesterday the exercises proper of the commencement of the College took place, a large attendance being present. An extended report of the week's proceedings is given in another column.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived at this port yesterday with two days later news. Lord John Russell had reiterated the statement that her Majesty's Government would not allow prizes taken by privateers to be brought into the ports of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Mr. Gregory had postponed without day his motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Count Cavour's death had created a deep impression throughout Europe. His obsequies were celebrated with much pomp on the 7th. Turin was draped in mourning. The Emperor Napoleon sent an autograph letter to Victor Emmanuel on the death of the Count, and requested Prince Napoleon to go at once to Turin. Three French vessels of war were to sail for America. The

Pope has threatened the Emperor of Russia on account of his persecution of the Christian Church. Breadstuffs were dull. Consols 89½ for money, 90¼ for account.

Ten additional regiments are to be called for from Massachusetts.

We print this morning a spirited letter from our special correspondent, who gives an accurate account of the recent affair at Vienna.

Col. Cameron, the brother of the Secretary of War, has been elected to the command of the 79th Regiment of New-York, known as the Highland Regiment.

Fifty Secessionists, 12 field pieces, a number of muskets, several wagon-loads of powder, and seventy head of cattle have recently been captured in Missouri by various detachments of the National troops.

Prince Williams County, in Virginia, is now suffering under a reign of terror. A universal conscription seizes upon the men, young and old, and the person and property of no one suspected of loyalty to the Union are in safety.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes a list of the new Mexican Cabinet, with personal sketches of the members composing it. The next advice from Mexico will be looked for with interest, as they are expected to contain important information touching our relations with that country.

Gen. Lyon has issued to the people of Missouri a proclamation setting forth the duplicity and treachery of the cowardly Gov. Jackson, assuring the citizens that the loyal need fear no molestation in their persons, or property, or business, and promising forgiveness to all who, having taken up arms under a mistaken notion concerning the purposes of the Union troops, will now immediately return to their allegiance.

The Maryland Legislature, with an assumption of authority so ridiculous as to be almost sublime, daily fulminates resolutions and decrees no less innocuous than absurd. This body on Thursday made itself more than ordinarily assinine by declaring that Maryland would not help to pay the expenses of the war, and that the "Southern Confederacy" ought to be recognized at once. The war still goes on, however.

In the case of the English schooner Tropic Wind, captured for violating the Virginia blockade, the District Court at Washington has decided that the blockade was lawfully proclaimed, that it commenced before the cargo was laden, and that the vessel and cargo must be forfeited. A question of a relaxation of the strict law of blockade in favor of British ships is reserved.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The war news this morning is made up of rumors rather than facts. In and about Washington there was much excitement yesterday, and flying reports of engagements in Virginia were circulating. There appears to have been slight foundation for them, although the advance of outposts on both sides, and the activity of the National troops show that stirring events may soon be expected. The rebels, as we learn from Washington, reoccupied Vicksburg and Fairfax Court-House, when they found that the National troops did not take them, and are now intrenching themselves near the latter place. The pickets of the Ohio men and of the Rebels are within sight of each other, and our guards are liable to be attacked at any moment by single scouts, who fire upon them from concealed points. Beauregard is said to be creeping on toward Alexandria, lying in wait for an opportunity of attacking some body of our troops unawares. Near the Chain Bridge are 6,000 of the National forces, and the 14th New-York Volunteers were to go thither last night.

On Tuesday the rebel troops returned to the bank of the Potomac, opposite Williamsport, Md., and their pickets fired across the river upon our men. It is thought that the crossing of the Potomac by the National troops, and their subsequent recall, was intended as a feint to distract the attention of the enemy from real movements in another quarter.

The Mount Vernon, which on Wednesday went on an exploring expedition to Aquia Creek, returned yesterday, not having succeeded in finding the batteries of the rebels.

Much excitement was caused in this city yesterday by a report that 40 Maryland men held a bridge in Piedmont, Va., against 4,000 or 5,000 Rebels, till the former were cut in pieces, only one or two escaping. A later dispatch pronounces the story untrue, and states that the Rebels did not occupy Piedmont. It is not certain which report gives the truth.

Gen. McClellan and his staff have left Cincinnati to take command of the army in Western Virginia.

In the skirmish at Independence, Mo., on the 13th, Capt. Holloway and five other officers were killed by their own men, while attempting to prevent a flank movement of the National troops.

An attack is expected at Cairo from Gen. Pillow, who is advancing at the head of an army estimated variously at from 10,000 to 30,000 men. Everything is prepared for his warm reception, and his coming will be welcomed with enthusiasm by our troops.

A respectable correspondent at Halifax, Nova Scotia, writes us as follows:

"The American Consul at this city, Albert Pillsbury, is a traitor to his country. He takes sides with the insurgents in the present contest, and has from the commencement. He has done much toward prejudicing the minds of the people here against the National Government, and has not raised the American flag over his office since the election of Lincoln. The Americans residing here have dropped his society and left his office entirely, and he has been retained in office by a mystery to us all. The Americans, some two months ago, held a meeting and passed some resolutions severely censuring him, which were published. I have written Senators Morrill of Maine, and Wilson of Massachusetts in reference to this traitor Consul, and yet he holds his office here."

We venture to assure our correspondent that neither Senator Morrill nor Senator Wilson is responsible for the retention of this man in office; but when a convicted abettor of treason is allowed to wear the honors of a diplomatic mission in Europe, a treasonable Consul in a simple British province is hardly worth mentioning.

A merchant writes from Mobile to his friend in this city as follows:

"Money is awfully stringent. Collections of all kinds, home and foreign, are pretty much suspended, and business very quiet. We are pretty effectually 'blockaded' at present, and feel quite like a rat confined in a granary."

—He means an empty granary, of course.

## THE FINANCES.

The one great business of Congress at the approaching Extra Session is to raise the ways and means for a vigorous and energetic prosecution of the War for the Union. To this end, four courses are suggested, one or more of which must be taken, namely:

I. **Imposed Direct Taxes.**—We object to this, not merely because of the depressed condition of Industry and Business, but because the collection of such taxes would necessarily be restricted to the loyal States. It would be most unjust to saddle upon those who stand by and uphold the Union the whole cost of its maintenance. The wanton disturbers of the National peace should in no wise be exempted from bearing their full share of the burdens which their treason has imposed on the Nation. If this be so, then Direct Taxation in this emergency is not to be thought of.

II. **Confiscation.**—Nothing would be more righteous than to take the property of the rebels, so fast and so far as it may fall into the hands of the Federal authorities, and convert it to the uses of the Nation. They have wickedly caused an enormous loss and waste of property as well as life; and the loss should be made to fall, so far as practicable, on its authors. If the total cost and waste of this rebellion should (as it probably will) reach One Thousand Millions of Dollars, the larger part of it should fall upon the rebels, and especially on the wealthy and aspiring, who, knowing better, have brought this great trouble on the country. But, as this could not be relied on as a present resource, and may not be deemed expedient, we dismiss it from consideration here.

III. **Altering the Tariff.**—"We must modify the Tariff in order to increase the Revenue," it is said. If this means that we must tax articles now free and increase the duties on articles now lightly burdened, we assent. Two cents per pound on Sugar (instead of 3½ of a cent), five cents on Coffee and ten on Tea, would add from Twenty to Fifty Millions to the Revenue annually—say Twenty to Thirty Millions during the War, and Fifty Millions the year after Peace, which will doubtless be a year of great commercial activity. It may be deemed best—but not by us—to subject the present Free List to a general impost of ten to twenty per cent.

But those who urge a modification of the Tariff in order to increase the Revenue generally, mean to have the duties now imposed on Woolen and other Textile Fabrics, Iron, Steel and Hardware, reduced to that end; and this we most decidedly object to. The present duties of thirty to forty per cent. on Silks and Wines are not at all high, considering that these articles are luxuries, mainly used by the well-off, and that these duties aid the development of Silk-weaving and Wine-making among us. There is no room for a pretense that reducing the duties on Silks and Wines would increase the Revenue; wherefore those duties should stand.

The duties on Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, Iron, Steel, and their products, range from twenty to forty per cent., and are undoubtedly Protective. That more Revenue might be obtained from these articles by reducing those duties, we do not doubt; but it by no means follows that the Treasury would profit by such reduction. On the contrary, we hold that, by depressing and deranging our Home Industry and depriving hundreds of thousands of ability to buy imported goods whereof they are now large consumers, the aggregate of Revenue would be diminished, not increased, by such reduction. Iron would pay more, but our Iron-makers and workers would be driven from their furnaces, foundries, and shops, and divested of the ability to consume liberally of imported comforts and luxuries, so that the Revenue would in the long run lose more than it would gain by such modification.

Thrice at least have we seen Protective Tariffs enacted under a perfect storm of woful predictions that Commerce would be ruined, and the Revenue from Customs dried up thereby. Whoever will turn over the files of *The Evening Post* or *Journal of Commerce* for 1828 or 1842, will doubtless meet scores of these confident and doleful prophecies. "The Black Tariff" was certain to destroy our foreign commerce, and thus extinguish our principal reliance for Revenue. A short experience served to explode these predictions. Commerce was steadied, not destroyed, by Protection; the Revenue directly began to increase moderately but steadily; and soon the very false prophets who had been lamenting that the Revenue must now be ruined, actually attacked that same Tariff for yielding too much! And the fact that the Treasury was overflowing formed about the best reason that could be offered for reducing in '32 the Tariff of '28. And this reduction, though made by a Democratic Congress, with the full concurrence of the Free Traders, did not prevent South Carolina's plunging into the gulf of Nullification in 1832-3.

We protest against any reduction of the duties now levied on Iron and Steel with the various manufactures thereof, or upon Cotton and Woolen Fabrics. These duties are among the most potent causes of our present beautiful state of foreign exchanges, whereby, in the midst of our gigantic, expensive preparations for a great War, we are actually drawing coin in large amounts from Europe—not borrowing it, but paying for it. Reverse this current, and our Banks could not maintain Specie Payments for the next three months. Hold on to the Tariff, increasing it on some points, for Revenue purposes, and we shall ride out the storm triumphantly.

IV. **Loans.**—We shall have to borrow money in some shape, and a good deal of it. The practical question is, In what form can the requisite amount be obtained on the most favorable terms? A large issue of Treasury Notes has been urged in some quarters, and we think well of that resort, provided those notes can be surely and steadily kept at par. If not, we are opposed to them. We do not here pass upon the sufficiency of the means suggested by Mr. John Thompson for precluding depreciation, but if they are adequate we trust a large issue of Treasury Notes, in such sums as the public convenience shall dictate, may be made.

As to borrowing in Europe—which is urged from other quarters—we are utterly opposed to it. We want no foreign aid in this contest, whether in men or money; if the Unionists are not too strong for the traitors, let us be beaten. Why should we borrow abroad when the balance of trade is in our favor, our banks glutted with gold, and money enough seeking safe and advantageous investment to pay the cost of even so great a war as this? No; let us owe our Public Debt to our own citizens, and not be required to pay additional millions of interest annually abroad.

We still hold that an appeal to the great body of the People, offering them Treasury Notes at eight to ten per cent. interest, convertible after two years at the pleasure of the Government with a five per cent. Loan, would draw out many millions of Specie that would otherwise lie dormant, and add immensely to the resources of the Government and the volume of the currency. We believe that such a Loan, wisely managed, would yield all that is needed for months, especially if the loyal Press shall generally elucidate and commend it. But let us have the best possible plan devised and perfected prior to the assembling of Congress, that the work of the Session may be finished with the least possible delay.

## TORIES AND TRAITORS.

The flight of Northern families from Southern homes has probably reached its height. Such portions of this army of fugitives as reach the great cities attract no notice in the general crowd; but they are there, nevertheless. But the country newspapers have long been filled with accounts of banished families arriving or passing through, and they have reached our own city by every conveyance they could command. They have arrived in the Delaware by sloop-loads, glad to escape with even the clothes on their backs. The utterance of a Union sentiment in the insurgent States, the mere refusal to entertain a Rebel opinion, is enough to precipitate either flight or flogging. All the river towns in the West are swarming with these unhappy people. Hundreds of them have been forced to abandon comfortable homes and properties, business, money, everything, at the bidding of ruffians. No notice is given, many are turned out of their beds at midnight, and ordered off. Women and children, sick or well, suffer alike. Those in the interior, away from steamboat or railroad, have worked their way as best they could on foot, all horses being seized for the Rebel army. Vast quantities of valuable furniture and merchandise, stock and provender, are thus abandoned to plunder. Some are whipped, some imprisoned, and others are hanged. Those who escape are thankful to get away with even life. A single boat has brought up 600 of these fugitives from Louisiana and Arkansas. Nor are they all Northern citizens. Thousands were born in the States which banish them. They are, moreover, the flower of the population; educated, intelligent, industrious, and law abiding, the very classes which have built up the South, and given to it what little respectability it ever had. If their advent built up their exodus must be its ruin.

No such compulsory emigration has been witnessed in this country since the Tory stampede of the Revolution. That exile was in retaliation of the most atrocious barbarities committed on the Whigs. This is one of a people who have done no man a wrong. As the day of retribution overtook the Tories, so, unless justice also has gone into banishment, must it overtake the perpetrators of the crimes we daily witness. But the fate of these classes of emigrants is very dissimilar. These fly from barbarism to civilization, to the free and cultivated North and West, where heart and hand of sympathizing communities will be open with generous welcome. The others fled from cultivated society to the bleak wilderness of Canada and Nova Scotia, the Southern Tories only finding it convenient to settle in the West Indies or the Bahamas. The number who then left the country was enormous. They were leaving constantly during the whole eight years' war. When it became suddenly known that the British army would evacuate Boston, they were seized with panic and dismay. Multitudes of prominent men departed immediately with their families, unable to take their effects with them. Other large emigrations followed at various times. The surrender of Burgoyne so discouraged the Tories that multitudes of them fled. It was the same way when Cornwallis was taken. The miseries which these people endured in consequence were very great. Most of them went away poor, and plunging as they did, into an un-civilized country, many were actually without means to provide for their common wants from day to day. It is true the British Government assisted them, and gave them liberal quantities of land, but their sufferings were nevertheless severe. So numerous were they, that New-Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia for their accommodation, Canada was divided into two Provinces for the same reason, and British North America then began its present prosperous career.

Washington regarded the property of these fugitives as deserving of confiscation, and in that way it was almost invariably treated. This has been one of the usual penalties of treason. Retribution was made to but few, nor was the rigor of the laws against them relaxed for many years. Even then but few returned. When the negotiation for peace with England was entered on, the question of compensation to the Tories was found to be a most embarrassing one. The British Ministry demanded restitution of all confiscated property, or compensation, which the American Commissioners as stoutly resisted, unless compensation were made to injured Americans. They contended that the Tories were the authors of their own sufferings. Besides, Congress gave them positive instructions to this effect. All they conceded was that Congress should recommend the States to provide for the restitution of certain of the forfeited estates; that certain persons should be allowed a year to endeavor to recover their estates; that persons having rights in confiscated lands should have the privilege of pursuing all lawful means of regaining them. Congress unanimously assented to this arrangement, and issued the stipulated recommendations. But they were known and understood to be mere pretexts assented to by the Commissioners for saving the honor of the Ministry which thus practically abandoned the Tories to their fate. All England was impatient for a peace, and Lord Shelburne declared in Parliament, when the Ministry was violently assailed for consenting to such a treaty, that he "had but the alternative either to accept 'the terms proposed or continue the war.' The latter had become extremely unpopular in England, but the treaty which secured peace excited universal condemnation.

Thus resolutely did our fathers punish those who were unfaithful to the country. On the establishment of peace, many Tories came back to claim restitutions of their estates, but their applications were unheeded, some of them were imprisoned, and subsequently banished. The States treated the recommendations of Congress as a sham, and afforded no relief. The Tories, thus abandoned on all sides, organized an agency in England and petitioned the King for compen-

sation. Many had been residing there in absolute poverty, supported either from the public purse or by private charity. Parliament appointed Commissioners to examine these claims for compensation, but the inquiry lingered along to 1790. This delay intensified the sufferings of these people. The whole amount of claims presented was £8,026,045, of which sum £3,292,455 was allowed and paid. The number of claimants was nearly 5,000.

These men were adherents of an established Government, and opponents of Rebellion. The people of the Southern States occupy a position directly the reverse of this. They are the enemies of an established Government, and the authors of Rebellion. More than this, they have themselves shaped the whole policy of the Government for half a century, and made the very laws and wielded the executive power against which they rebel. Laws of their own enactment cannot be oppressive to themselves. Their guilt is infinitely greater, their treason infinitely blacker, than that of the Tories. To these enormities they are already beginning to add the same horrible atrocities committed by the former. If this were not so, thousands of families would not be flying destitute from their homes.

## BRIGADIERES WANTED.

There was, no doubt, more than one mistake committed in the expedition to Great Bethel; but it is not improbable that they might have all been corrected, if when the force was fairly in the presence of the enemy, the commanding officer had known how to handle his men. For not less than three hours the brave fellows of the several regiments stood the fire that was poured in upon them from the heavy guns of the battery, without a thought of retreating; and we do not doubt that, could there have been a unity of feeling established among them from a consciousness that they were directed and moved by a single mind, governed by a definite plan and fixed purpose, the whole body could have been marched up to the very cannon's mouth, and have forced the intrenchment at the point of the bayonet. Had that been the result announced instead of the disaster which rang over the country on Tuesday morning of last week, we need not point out how different an aspect affairs would wear at this moment, both on this side and the other. The great want on that occasion, we think we may venture to say, was the want of cooperation, and this cooperation was wanting because the commander was ignorant. We shall be fortunate if this is the last battle we lose from the same cause.

We do not know that Gen. Butler has been exposed to any blame for the disastrous and disgraceful affair at Great Bethel, but if he is, it is unjust, supposing the attack was justifiable at all. If the thing was to be done, he used the best material he had for it, and if it failed for want of better instruments, the fault was in those whose duty it is to provide those instruments. Gen. Butler has under his command, in and about Fortress Monroe, probably not less than 15,000 men. These are mainly recent recruits, offered for the most part by men with little experience, and not much more knowledge, than themselves. However excellent a general Butler may be, it is impossible that he should be able to so superintend the organization of so large a body of men as to render them fit to take the field, and quite impossible that he should indoctrinate their officers with a knowledge of tactics and strategy which will enable them to handle large detachments when there, or to conduct expeditions to a successful issue.

It is evident, therefore, that he needs help—the help of men capable from military education and training to make soldiers and command officers. If throughout his whole force the e could be a sprinkling even of subalterns who have seen service, and who can teach men the details of camp life, and of officers who can train them to military discipline, they would be of immense service. But he has one want which is absolutely imperative, if his force is to be trusted to do anything more than to stand on the defensive; he must have Brigadier-Generals. Captains and Colonels of limited knowledge and experience can be used to good service, and act with credit to themselves, provided every brigade has an accomplished General at its head. Gen. Butler need not wait for these. There are in the army Colonels perfectly fitted to fill such posts, and no better use could be possibly made of them than to promote three or four and send them to Fortress Monroe.

## PATRICK HENRY ON SECESSION.

Patrick Henry—the greatest orator, and perhaps the greatest man that Virginia ever produced—was the leading and most vehement adversary in the Virginia Convention of 1788 of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. His main objection to it was tersely set forth by him as follows:

"Have they said, 'we the States'? Have they said, 'this would be a compact between States'? If they had, this would be a confederation; it is, otherwise, most clearly a consolidated Government. The whole question turns, Sir, on that poor, little thing, the expression, 'We the People,' instead of 'the States of America.'"

—The Convention decided against him by a majority of ten, and Virginia became a State of the Union. Thereupon, Mr. Henry became ultimately a temperate supporter of the Washingtonian policy, and opposed to the ultra hostility embodied in the resolves of 1798-9. On that issue, he became once more a candidate for Delegate to the Assembly in 1799, and was triumphantly elected. In the course of his canvass, he addressed the People of his County (says Wirt, in his *Life of Patrick Henry*) to the following effect:

"He told them that the late proceedings of the Virginia Assembly had filled him with apprehensions and alarm; that they had planted thorns upon his pillow; that they had drawn him from that happy retirement which it had pleased a bountiful Providence to bestow, and in which he had hoped to pass in quiet the remainder of his days; that the State had quitted the sphere in which she had been placed by the Constitution; and in doing so pronounced upon herself a just and lawful judgment; that she was now in a manner unwarranted by any authority, and in the highest degree alarming to every considerate man; that such opposition, on the part of Virginia, to the acts of the General Government, must tend to the enforcement of military power; that this would produce civil war; civil war, foreign alliances; and that foreign alliances must necessarily end in subjugation to the powers called in. He conjured the people to pause and consider well, before they rushed into such a desperate condition, from which there could be no retreat. He related to their imaginations, Washington, at the head of a numerous and well-appointed army, inflicting upon them military execution; and where (he asked) were the brave and patriotic Americans? Where is the citizen of America who would dare to lift his hand against the Father of his Country? A drunken man in the crowd threw up his arm, and exclaimed that 'he dared to do it.' 'No,' answered Mr. Henry, rising aloft in all his majesty, 'You dare not do it: in such a guerilla

'against the steel would drop from your weapons' arm! The look and gesture at this moment (says a correspondent), gave to those words an energy on my mind unequalled by anything that I have ever witnessed. Mr. Henry, proceeding in his address to the people, asked 'whether the Country of Charlotte would have any authority to dispute an obedience to the laws of Virginia?' And he pronounced Virginia 'to be to the Union, what the County of Charlotte was to her.'"

—Does this sound like the language of J. M. Mason, or even of the John Minor Botts of the present day?

The *Albany Argus* deliberately perverted our first notice of the alleged anti-Lobby proceedings of that city into an attempt to hush up the investigation, when our only and manifest purpose was to render any hushing up impossible. Exposed on that tack, it dodges behind the District-Attorney of Albany County, and valorously proclaims that we

"had not the most remote ground for suspicion against the honest and vigorous public officer who had the investigation in charge."

—Of course not. It was the integrity of the telegrapher that we strongly questioned—and he, we presume, is the writer against us in the *Argus*. His original dispatch had just that vagueness of statement and air of mystery that bespeak an attempt to levy black mail.

Another steamer left for Europe yesterday, but we have reason to believe that it did not take out the order for the return to the United States of the correspondent of the Charleston Secessionists, who represents the United States in Portugal. A correspondent at Cincinnati writes us that treason is impossible because the district Judge is such a fool; but it is impossible to say that any such magistrate has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the People vs. J. E. Harvey, proved guilty of treason by his own handwriting.

The *Louisville Journal* is republishing with just commendations an essay upon the State of the Country by the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge of Kentucky. This essay sets forth in powerful language many profound and momentous truths, like the following:

"What we wish to signalize is the majestic reappearance of the American Nation in the night scene—the simultaneous peeling of all factions, and disappearance of all parties but the party of the nation, and the party of secession—and the majestic conviction of all American citizens loyal to their country, that the National Government is the true and only lawful representative of the nation itself. With almost absolute unanimity the twenty millions of people in the nineteen Southern States; the great majority of the four millions of white persons in the free Border Slave States; and, as we firmly believe, a very large portion of the four millions of white people in the remaining Slave States, though now cruelly oppressed and silenced, cordially recognize these great truths, and will maintain them—namely, that the American people are a nation—that the Constitution and Laws of the United States are supreme in this nation—that the Federal Government is the true and only legal representative of this nation, charged with the defense of its safety, the protection of its laws, and the protection of its liberties in the execution of which duties it is bound to proceed by force."

"Nothing seems to us more clear than that the American people, and by consequence the Federal Government, are bound to put forth their utmost strength for the protection of American citizens situated as persons loyal to the Union are believed to be, in every State that has seceded. Questions of property, questions of rights of various kinds, questions of profit and advantage, may be compromised or even gracefully surrendered on many occasions. But no Government, no people, no gentleman, no Christian can withdraw protection and support from those who are bound to defend the most sacred and tender moralities, those who are to be degraded, oppressed, and persecuted, without atrocious ingratitude and boundless degradation. It seems to us that it would be transparently clear, even if nine-tenths of the people in every one of the Confederate States were devoted Secessionists, that they should be required to treat the legislation of the United States, found casually among them, much more than resident among them upon the sudden outburst of revolt, with justice and humanity. If, however, it is really true, as we believe it to be, that the Secessionists are the majority in many of these States, upon which they have seized by superior organization, and the suddenness and violence of their proceedings, then undoubtedly the duty of the nation is to deliver these States from such a despotism as it would be if their oppressors were foreign invaders."

"The American people, in this great crisis of their life, have solemn duties to perform, and have a right to be satisfied that they are truly informed before they take steps which they may never be able to retract. The American people fervently desire the entire restoration of the Union with the entire consent of all the Secessionist States. And they firmly believe that such, attended by the total overthrow of the Secessionist faction, would immediately succeed a reaction in the South not the least as great as that which has just occurred in the North—not greater, indeed, than the one, in an opposite direction, which has occurred throughout the South, within half a year. It is, we judge, a reasonable testimony first, and then of day founded feeling, a question, not between the South and the North, but between a nation of some twenty-six or seven millions, and an active faction, possibly under one million, in revolt against it."

—How far superior is this sound and convincing language, not only to the latest ravings of such men as J. C. Breckinridge and Gov. Magoffin, but to the conditional and contingent Unionism of Mr. Crittenden. But Kentucky is not beyond hope so long as the venerable author of these wise and manly declarations has a voice among her people.

A South Carolinian has written to Mr. Fill more an ardent letter, from which we make the following extract:

"Whenever the slaves in the Gulf States are inclined to revolt, insurrection, assassination, the slaveholders in the South will be found ready to sacrifice every slave from whom danger may be apprehended, even though it involve the destruction, by concerted and simultaneous movement, of every male slave of the age of 15 years, or even younger than that, if the necessity of the case may seem to require it; and willing bands will be found ready to execute the bloody deed. Before Southern men will offer themselves, their wives and little ones to be butchered, and their daughters worse than butchered, by such a human form; before they will offer to any consideration the horrors of servile insurrection, the Gulf States will be in crimson with the gore, and every Southern river choked with the floating carcasses of slaves."

We have heard of this before, not as a mere matter of theory and of menace, but as a fact. We have no doubt that many slaves have already been deliberately slaughtered, because they were believed to be dangerous.

THE STARS AND BARS.—One of the bogus stars and striped flags with which the fleets and armies of Jeff. Davis are supplied is now floating, Union down, in the U. S. Marshall's office. It was taken from the brig Hattie Jackson, recently captured on the coast, and steamed from her peak, Union down, under the American ensign when she entered our port in charge of a prize crew. The adoption of the national colors by the rebels, and their miserable arrangement in their flag, would seem to indicate great poverty of original ideas in that quarter. Certainly the stars and bars (of which the Hattie Jackson's flag is a fair type) is a miserably abortive attempt to imitate the glorious national banner.

Col. Duryee has forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce, New-York, for exhibition, two Secession flags, which were captured from the rebels near Norfolk last week. One flag is 8 by 13 feet, with the motto *sempar tyrannus*. The other flag has three stripes and eight stars. Such was the hurry to use the latter by the rebel troops that a needle and thread were left in one of the stars.

Wm. Pearce of Harrisburg, who came to this city in a company from that place to join the Sickles Brigade, informs us that for daring to say that he would read the *Tribune* in spite of Col. Williamson's orders, that officer imprisoned himself and a companion in the guard-net for forty-eight hours, and then expelled them from the camp.